

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the National Democratic Party
of the State of Mississippi.

JOHN D. FREEMAN, Chairman, Jackson
WM. YERGER, " " " " " "
E. BARKSDALE, " " " " " "
FULTON ANDERSON, " " " " " "
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THOS. J. WATSON, " " " " " "
AMOS R. JOHNSON, " " " " " "
C. H. MARSHALL, Secretary, " " " " " "
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J. Z. GEORGE, " " " " " "
G. D. MOORE, " " " " " "
C. W. TAYLOR, " " " " " "
S. C. THURGOOD, " " " " " "
H. H. CANNON, " " " " " "
BENJAMIN KING, " " " " " "

The Ohio Legislature, responding to the popular sentiment of that State, have passed a bill to prevent the mixing up of white and negro children in the public schools. The white people of the Southern States do earnestly appeal to their kindred of the Caucasian race in the North to protect them from the same curse which is being inflicted upon them against their united opposition, by brute numbers at the point of Federal bayonets.

Some of the apologists of the plunder, amalgamation "school system" say that mixed schools are not contemplated, but that the details are left to be arranged by the Legislature. These people are very considerate of the prerogatives of the Legislature in this particular case. Why are they not so in others? The truth cannot be concealed that the negro delegates in the Convention, combining with a sufficient number of carpet-baggers, have twice rejected propositions to require the Legislature to establish separate schools for the two races. The fact is shown by the official journal of the Convention; and the meaning of it is that the Africans are pushing their claims to co-partnership in the social system of the community, as well as demanding superior political privileges for their race. Enough of the white carpet-baggers have consented to this claim to enable the negroes to carry a majority of the managerie with them. They have been influenced by corrupt instincts, or motives of self-aggrandizement. In either event, these mean whites have forfeited all claim to the notice or countenance of their own race, North or South.

The Spirit of the Old Dominion.

We rejoice in the brave spirit of glorious old Virginia, as it is described by the Richmond Enquirer. It has sustained her through many hard trials, and now in this the severest of all, it flames out with its wonted lustre:

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In Virginia less than in almost any other State, are the whites divided in political sentiment, and the efforts to brand patriotic devotion to our section as "treason," and to render it "odious," have simply rendered the vile apostates who have tried to play this game themselves so "odious" that they are shunned like lepers by nine-tenths of their old associates. Indeed, to avoid the infamy which is likely to attach to the memory of these renegades, their descendants will some day be petitioning the courts to be allowed the privilege of changing their names.

After having exhausted all the efforts of malice, vindictiveness and slander, the Radicals find that the people of Virginia cling to their disfranchised civil and military leaders with an affection which has been intensified by the persecution to which they have been subjected.

And so long as this noble spirit pervades our people, the negroes and their wretched parasites can inflict nothing more than a little temporary annoyance upon us. All that we have to do is to oppose to every act of these creatures a resistance, either passive or active, which can only be overcome by a standing army. Let the negro and the carpet-bag adventurer learn that when the bayonet is withdrawn down topples their power, and up again go the old standards of the white man as in days gone by.

The traitors to their race who are advocating the disfranchisement of our best citizens, must be taught that the penalty of their crime is utter and complete excommunication by the race which they have betrayed. If the soldiers who defended Virginia are unworthy to vote, or to hold office, they who thus think are certainly unworthy of association with the proscribed. Let them have their fill of the negroes and of the unwashed, coldfish-eating scoundrels to whom they would give all the offices and power in the State. Let them eat with them, sleep with them, intermarry with them, live and die with them, for they cannot expect the countenance of those who do not believe that a negro is as good as a white man.

Mississippi State Convention.
EIGHTY-THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, April 11, 1868.
The day was consumed on the Report of the Finance Committee. The following amendment, introduced by Mr. Warren, was accepted:

No person shall hold any office, civil or military, in this State, who is disqualified by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as article 14, but the Legislature may, upon joint ballot, remove such disabilities as Congress has previously removed.

A Petition for Relief.

The Mongrel Convention has spawned nearly its full brood of measures in the State Capitol, but it still drags its slow length along, with no immediate prospect of adjournment.

Its scheme to deprive the white population of the share to which by numbers they are entitled, in the legislative department of the State, is perfected.

Its scheme to impose a gigantic system of taxation, the onus to be borne by the white population, for public schools to which they will be denied access unless they will consent to the intermingling of races, is accomplished.

Its scheme to disfranchise a large class of whites and to admit without limitation the negroes to political privileges, has well nigh been completed.

The eighty-fourth day of its miserable existence has been entered upon; and yet there is no sign that the curtain is about to drop upon the disgusting farce.

The mixed and peculiar character of the majority of this extraordinary council has prepared the public mind for these measures. What else could have been expected from unlettered negroes whose minds have been inflated with extravagant ideas of their patent right of government over this country, and from mercenaries and carpet-baggers, who are unknown personally as they are bitterly hostile in feeling, to the people they are presuming to represent?

But now, is it not time that this thing should terminate? The law by which this council of mock statesmen is assembled, gives them no authority to enter upon a general system of legislation, and yet they are undertaking to provide (so-called) "relief" measures; to divide and sub-divide counties, and to do many other things not within the range of their prescribed duties.

It is suspected that these are expedients merely to kill time, and to enable their authors to feed upon the revenue to which they contribute nothing, and which is dragged like blood from our suffering people. Each of these men draw ten dollars a day; and this is a vast consideration to negroes, who could not earn exceeding one-twentieth of that sum in their appropriate callings, and to adventurers who have no local habitation, and whose wealth is in their carpet-bags.

Is there no way to abate the nuisance, and to get rid of this burthen which is the more bitter and galling, because it is coupled with daily insults to the sensibilities of our people? Can't Gen. Gillem, the high-minded and honorable Commander of this District, find ground for his interposition in that provision of the law he is charged with executing, which prescribes the business of the Convention? In the name of a long suffering, tax-ridden and patient people, we appeal to him for relief! They are not permitted to right their own wrongs, else they would not ask for help. But goaded almost to desperation, they do appeal earnestly to the commander who has thus far, administered the law fairly, to see that it is no longer wantonly and deliberately violated for the purpose of insult and pelf.

An intelligent planter of Attala county who has had ample means of observation, writes, under date of April 11th, as follows:

"Weather continues cool and favorable for wheat, which is looking fine. The whole agricultural interest of our county was never in so hopeful and prosperous a condition as now; a bright future for us, if our political machinery were all well adjusted and regulated."

How to Woo Morpheus.

The following advice is given in Binn's Anatomy of Sleep, or the art of procuring sound and refreshing slumber at will, published in London in 1842. The principal feature of Binn's system is for the patient to fix his attention on his own breathing. "He must depict to himself that he sees the breath passing from his nostrils in a continuous stream, and the very instant that he brings his mind to conceive this, apart from all other ideas, consciousness and memory depart; imagination slumbers; fancy becomes dormant; thought subdued, the sentient faculties lose their susceptibility; the vital or ganglionic system assumes the sovereignty, and he no longer wakes, but sleeps."

POETRY AND PERSEVERANCE.—Many of Dryden's earlier poems were dull and bad; they showed scarcely a sign of that energetic diction and thunderous flow which made him, for so many years, the arbiter of English literature. He improved as he went on, by steady, unmitigated industry, by constant care, and, above all, by incessant practice; and the consequence was that he gained year by year, in facility and power. And poets of a far higher stamp, like Wordsworth and Mr. Browning, have continued with unwavering purpose, to express their philosophy in verse, even though for long years, their poems found but the fewest purchasers, and in lieu of gratitude, excited nothing but unmitigated ridicule among the majority of their readers. Poets thus calmly resolute, thus nobly self-confident, are for that very reason entitled to a more respectful hearing.—Macmillan's Magazine.

News of the Anti-Radical Victory.

CONFIDENTIAL.

We can give our readers no intelligence more gratifying than to announce the complete confirmation of the first reports of the defeat of Radicalism in the elections which took place last week. Mr. English the Democratic candidate for Governor is elected by 1781 majority, over his radical opponent and against the military popularity of Gen. Grant, upon the straight-out anti-negro equality platform. The Radicals are attempting to break the force of this popular verdict by claiming that they have not lost the Legislature. The explanation of this is easy: Every town in Connecticut has one member of the Legislature, however small its population. No town or city has more than two members. The large towns, such as New Haven and Hartford, are Democratic, but they have no more votes in the Legislature than small towns, with not one-tenth their population. It is under this system, based on towns, and not on population, that the Radicals have maintained their majority in the Legislature.

MICHIGAN.

The people of Michigan by 50,000 majority voted to hold a Convention in order to effect some necessary reforms. The Radicals succeeded in getting control of the body and engrafted negro suffrage upon the proposed Constitution, together with amendments which the popular sentiment demanded. But with this weight the instrument is rejected by thirty-five thousand majority, and probably more, instead of eight thousand as first reported!

INDIANA.

With the exception of Indianapolis, the local elections have gone largely for the Democracy. The Indianapolis Herald, says:

The returns from the township elections held throughout the State on Monday last indicate not only decided but large Democratic gains. It may be safely put down from these returns, and they plainly show the current of the popular feeling, that the State will go anti-radical next fall by twenty thousand majority.

To confirm this announcement, it proceeds to give the election news in detail. We have room only for a few specimens:

LEXINGTON, Ind., 8.—At the election in this township, yesterday, the average Democratic majority was 99—a gain since the last April election of 46.

In Vienna township the full Democratic ticket was elected by from 7 to 17 majority; a gain of from 60 to 80.

CORYDON.—The election in this, Harrison township, yesterday, resulted in a Democratic victory. Samuel B. Luckett was re-elected by 97 majority. In a close party contest last fall, the Republicans carried the township by 54.

Grant stock is below par. RUSHVILLE, Ind.—In this township, in the election to-day, the Democrats have a majority of 26, a gain of 50 over last year.

ALPARENO.—The Democratic ticket elected by 75 majority, a gain of over 100.

ELKHART, Ind.—Elkhart is redeemed. Returns to-night show a Democratic majority of 144—a gain of 244. Niggers nowhere. Strictly a party vote. Entire ticket elected.

MINNESOTA.

The Democratic majority in the city of Winona, on mayor, is 371. The majority last fall was 163—a gain of 208. The whole Democratic city ticket is elected by an average majority of 400.

ILLINOIS.

FREEPORT, ILL.

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours." The Democracy of Freeport, to-day, after gallantly a contested fight, have routed the radical "horse, foot and dragons."

CARNIVILLE.

Carniville is Democratic for the first time in three years. Our majority for mayor is 65; on aldermen, 70 to 100.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 8.—Returns from the townships in this county, give more than 1,000 Democratic gain. The Democrats have elected all the officers in the township yet heard from, except in one, and in that they elected the collector by five against a radical majority of 100 last year. The board of supervisors will contain 20 Democrats.

CHILLICOTHE, ILL.—At our charter election to-day, the Democracy came out successfully by an average majority of 50. It is six years since we have carried the city before. So much for the revolution!

MISSOURI.

St. JOSEPH, April 8.—The municipal election in this city yesterday resulted in the election of the entire Democratic ticket. The Democrats have eight out of ten Councilmen.

OHIO.

Cincinnati—Democratic gain 2,000 since fall election.

COLUMBUS.—The Republicans blue here this morning, and the Democrats are jubilant. We have achieved the grandest triumph in the Capital city of Ohio, that has ever been achieved at a spring election. On a light vote we have given a larger Democratic majority than we ever have at a fall election, when our entire vote was at the polls.

A Teaching Appeal.

Lieut. J. C. Brain, a regularly commissioned officer in the Confederate navy, is suffering vicarious punishment, in a New York dungeon, for offences alleged to have been committed by him, in that capacity during the war. His incarceration is a shocking barbarity, and the cruelty is refined by the rigor of his confinement, and the denial to him by the authorities of his right to be tried. Under these circumstances, the subjoined letter is addressed by him to the people of the South, through Admiral Semmes. We trust that from the scanty means of his countrymen, each will spare something for his relief; and we have noted with pleasure, that in several communities, steps have been taken to this end. Several hundred dollars have been subscribed in Mobile. Will not something be done in Mississippi? Will not the countrywomen of the sufferer, whose hearts have always responded to the claims of humanity, take this case into their special charge? We will be glad to chronicle any movement which their goodness may prompt them to inaugurate:

AN APPEAL FROM LIEUT. JOHN C. BRAIN, C. S. N.—Cell 24, King's County Penitentiary, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 16, 1868.—ADMIRAL R. SEMMES, Dear Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you these few lines to request you to publish an appeal to our people in my behalf. I have been a prisoner without trial since the 13th of September, 1866, now over eighteen months. God only knows what I have suffered during that time, subjected as I am to the rules of a convict prison. My health is suffering from long confinement, and my family are in the most extreme poverty from my incarceration. I think there are some in your city who knew me as an officer in our navy, who will not refuse to assist me in my hour of need. I sadly need money for legal expenses and for my family. If I were released to-morrow I should be adrift without a cent, for my imprisonment has ruined me both in health and pocket.

I must beg leave to thank you for the kind presents which you were kind enough to send me through the hands of Mr. C., for at that time I was in rags, but now, thank God, I am well supplied with clothing and the necessities of life, through the kindness of Col. A. W. Fouts, of Mississippi, who has proved himself to be a real brother and countryman in my hour of need—he has done everything in his power; but we need money. I am also under many obligations to Gen. Loring, of Ala., and others for their kindness.

I think, sir, that if you will be kind enough to publish an appeal to our people, that they will be kind enough to hear the prayer of one who tried to do his duty to our lost cause. I pray God that they will, for I am tired I can tell you of wasting my life in a prison. I am extremely obliged to you for publishing my letter of June, 1867. I do not think that any of my countrymen (Southern) will refuse to hear my (begging) prayer for assistance from my 8 by 5 prison cell. I am not allowed the newspapers, so I will trouble you to clip whatever you see fit to publish and send it to me. Anything will safely reach me to my prison address.

I remain most respectfully yours,
JNO. C. BRAIN.
Late 1st Lieut. Com'd'g C. S. N.
P. S.—This is read by a third party.
J. C. B.

North Carolina Matters.

WILMINGTON, April 11.—Registration closed to-day amid considerable excitement. Total registration in the city for five days, 1404, of which 450 were blacks. Total including former registration: Whites, 1309; Blacks, 2073. Political excitement increasing daily, both parties straining every nerve. Accounts from Bladen and Richmond counties indicate large additions to the white vote under the new registration.

Georgia Election Regulations.

AUGUSTA, April 11.—That there may be fairness in the approaching election, Gen. Mead directs that the ballot boxes shall not be opened or the votes counted, or any information of the progress of the election be given, until the polls are closed. After the voting is over, the managers shall select two men of character from opposite parties, who shall be permitted to be present at the counting of the ballots, so as to witness and verify such counting.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—We are pleased to see a growing disposition among our people to do away with their "old fog" notions about farming, and avail themselves of the benefits of the various labor-saving machines now in successful use in other parts of the country. It is true that times are hard, and money scarce, but by investing a small sum in machinery, one man can do the labor of two or three men, it is certainly the best money that could be spent. In this connection we would call the especial attention of the reader to the advertisement of Capt. G. D. Bustamante, to be found elsewhere. Capt. Bustamante is at this time the authorized agent, (and will sell at manufacturers' prices) every kind of machinery that is needed in this country. The Capt. deserves great credit for his untiring energy in introducing labor-saving machinery into this State, despite the extreme hard times.—Kosciusko Chronicle.

Has Nature an antidote for acquired disease? The PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Stomach weakness, General Debility and Mental Depression than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs carefully prepared, and are as pleasant as a tonic and stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

The Latest News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—SENATE.—A motion of the impeachment managers that the Court allow as many of the managers and counsel to take part in the final argument as they thought proper, was objected to, and lays over until Monday.

Gen. Thomas' examination was continued. He explained that the President had instructed him to take charge but not to take possession of the War Office. He assented to the general correctness of Banleigh's testimony before the House Committee.

Cross Examined by Butler.—Was positive the President told him to take charge of the War Office; admitted calling Karsner a liar; never said "we will have that fellow out of it;" did not talk with Gen. Townsend and others about his testimony given yesterday. He corrected certain portions of his testimony given before the Congressional Committee.

Gen. W. T. Sherman testified that he had several interviews with the President regarding the difficulties before and after Stanton's removal.

Mr. Stanbery, "What conversation took place between you and the President on the 14th of January in regard to Stanton's removal?"

The managers objected and the Chief Justice ruled that the question was admissible and a decision was called for by the Senate, and the years and says being taken, resulted 23 to 28, so the question was not allowed.

The Chief Justice submitted the question of admissibility, and the Senate, without a division, decided in the negative.

Mr. Stanbery then asked if the President had tendered him the position of Secretary of War ad interim.

The Senate decided that the question could be put, and the witness testified that the President had tendered him the office of Secretary of War ad interim, on two occasions, viz: the 25th and 30th of January, and that he replied to them in writing on the 27th and 31st. Stanton was in office at the time.

Stanbery asked if anything else occurred between him and the President when the offer was first made.

Butler objected, and warned the Senate against this attempt to bring the conversation in under the pretense of proving an act.

Evarts called attention to Butler shaking his finger in warning to the Senate, and said nothing was plainer than the fact that the circumstances explaining an act were admissible as evidence concerning it.

Butler replied, and the question was submitted to the Senate, the years and says being demanded, and resulted, years 23, nays 29. So the question was decided inadmissible, and the examination was resumed.

At the second interview, when the offer was made there was further conversation.

Mr. Stanbery then asked if the President had in any interview stated that his intention in offering the witness the appointment was to bring the matter before the Supreme Court, which was objected to. The counsel said they only wished the ruling to appear on record. The question of its admissibility was then submitted and decided in the negative by a vote of 7 to 44.

Stanbery then offered the question modified, "was anything said in that conversation as to any purpose of bringing the matter before the Courts?"

Butler said he objected to it as outrageously leading, and said it was designed to gain time.

Mr. Stanbery said this was too grave and solemn a proceeding to allow of low personalities, and said he repelled with scorn the insinuation that he had resorted to the tactics of an Old Bailey practitioner, and with regard to the leading questions he has put, he said they were not, as the managers admitted, intended to elicit anything the witness was not about to say, without their leading form.

Mr. Henderson offered a question as to whether, in any interview the President had expressed any intention with regard to making the appointment. Objection was made to it, and the years and nays being taken, it was not admitted by 25 to 27. The Senate then refused to adjourn by a vote of 25 to 27, and Stanbery asking the question whether at either interview was anything said in reference to the use of force, intimidation or threatening, to get possession of the War Department, or to the contrary, objection was made and sustained without a division.

The Senate again refused to adjourn by 20 to 30.

Mr. Stanbery said that under these rulings the counsel were not prepared at present to ask further questions of Gen. Sherman, but perhaps they would desire to receive him upon Monday, whereupon at 4:40 o'clock the Court adjourned.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet, superior to Cologne and at half the price.

NEW MILLINERY!!

A NICE assortment of Millinery Goods in all the latest styles, on very reasonable terms at Mrs. Lusk's, opposite Mrs. Taylor's boarding house.

The ladies of Jackson and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

ap 12-5w

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Probate Court of Byrd county, made at the January Term, 1868, I will, on the 16th day of May, 1868, in front of the Capitol in Jackson, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, an undivided interest of $\frac{1}{4}$ in a lot of land in Jackson known as the $\frac{1}{4}$ of 10 acre lot No. 4, North, which eighth interest formerly belonged to Richard Cordell, and now to his devisees, the children of Oliver Barrett, deceased.

O. P. WRIGHT
Guardian of Minor and for Ad. utis.
ap 13-5w

To Tax Payers.
Bridges, Poor and Special Wardens, to pay County Taxes, at a discount, apply to
ROBINSON, STEVENS & CO.

For Sale or Exchange.

ANY PARTY wishing to purchase a new and splendid buggy, can get a bargain by enquiring at this office. Or it will be exchanged for a carriage on equitable terms.

April 12-1w.

PEAS! PEAS!!

50 BUSHELS STOCK PEAS just received at ROBINSON, STEVENS & CO.

April 11-1w.

Statement of the Condition of the New York Life Insurance Company, on the 31st of December, 1867.

Made in conformity to the Laws of the State of Mississippi.

ASSETS.

Cash	\$ 275,236 54
Real Estate	200,125 66
Bonds and Mortgages	1,072,800 00
U. S. Securities	2,264,500 00
Stock of New York City	4,346,500 00
Bank	28,200 00
N. Y. State stocks	801,000 00
Other Stocks	836,050 00
Insurance Notes bearing interest	1,581,225 00
Condition of said Company on the 31st Decem- ber, 1867, is correct and true according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.	
Temporary Loans, secured by U. S. Stocks	257,700 00
Premiums due from Agents in Premiums transmission	406,326 77
Deferred Premiums, due subse- quent to January 1st, 1868	340,285 81
Interests accrued to January 1st	52,402 83
Rents	2,491 96
	\$9,199,733 91

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted not due	\$124,800 00
Losses unadjusted	8,000 00
Losses in suspense awaiting proof	30,000 00
All other claims	72,787 33

State of New York, ss

City and County of New York, ss

I, THOS. T. SWANN, Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, being duly affirmed, doth declare and avow before me, on the 31st day of December, 1867, is correct and true according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Affirmed this 20th day of March, 1868, before me.

J. S. BAIR,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, JACKSON.

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J. S. BAIR,
Notary Public.

AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 9, 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL.—Dear Sir: I am happy to state to you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influence of the Mississippi River around Vicksburg. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates.

H. W. FOGLELM.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM

Providence Ala., May 13, 1866.

DR. JOHN BULL: I send you \$30 for CEDRON BITTERS; please send what it will come to after the freight to Columbus, Miss. I have been troubled for several years with indigestion, have had to take pills every night for ten or fifteen years, and in February, 1864, I was attacked with general paralysis. I was confined to my room the balance of the year; and in fact, I have been in a very weak and nervous condition until some two months since, when I was put under an operation, and your CEDRON BITTERS for treatment. I commenced improving right away, and am pretty well restored.

Yours, truly,

A. L. NEAL.

NICK OF THE WOODS!!

Nick of The Woods!!!

IN THE

"FIRESIDE COMPANION."

GEORGE MUNRO & CO. have at an immense expense, secured the exclusive right of publishing that wonderful story of Border Life,

"Nick of the Woods"

in the "FIRESIDE COMPANION," which will be commenced in No. 24 of that popular journal, issued on April 2nd.

"NICK OF THE WOODS"

is the most remarkable and exciting story of the kind that ever appeared, and is the fountain-head from which myriads of Indian Tales have been derived. The story is so full of interest and excitement, and is so unequalled in the whole range of Fiction for a certain kind of wild, mysterious interest that hangs around them. For instance, the terrible "Blood-hound," the "Man of Peace," and Roaring Ralph Sackpole, the "Rampaging Tiger of the Holston Forks," and many other characters, whether stealing red men's scalps, or a pale face's horse. The desire to read a story of such intense interest, of course, will be